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The population of Berlin proper on the 1st of January, 1903, was 1,926,632. This does not, however, include the population of the large suburban cities of Charlottenburg, Schöneberg, Wilmersdorf, etc., which are in reality part of the city, inasmuch as the whole space is solidly built, so that it is impossible to notice from the character of the buildings when one passes from Berlin into either of these suburbs. Including the population of these suburban districts, which belong properly to the city, the population of Berlin is about 2,468,000.

Of the large German towns only 7 showed somewhat more favorable figures than Berlin, viz, Frankfurt-am-Main, Cassel, Hanover, Elberfeld, Bremen, Schöneberg, with 9.7, and Charlottenburg, with 9 per thousand. The following cities, among others, had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, namely, Hamburg, Dresden, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Brunswick, Munich, Nuremberg, Strassburg, Cologne, Leipzig, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. Since the foregoing week the increase in the number of deaths was almost exclusively confined to the children in the first year of life, hardly any difference being noticeable in the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants rose to 4.7 per year and mille, which rate, however, was only half that of Munich and Nuremberg. Among the causes of death acute intestinal diseases predominated, claiming 79 victims; 24 infants succumbed to cholera; acute diseases of the respiratory organs caused 38 deaths; phthisis pulmonalis claimed 65 victims, and 28 persons died of cancer. There were also registered 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, and 4 deaths from typhus. Four persons died by violence.

*Mortality and its causes in German cities for the last twenty-five years.*

Consul-General Guenther reports, October 13, 1903, from Frankfurt on the Main as follows:

The latest volume of the statistics of the German Empire contains a report with reference to the causes of mortality in German cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants for the period from 1877 to 1901.

These cities had a population of 7.3 millions in 1877 and 17.5 millions in 1891.

The total mortality per year during the five years from 1877 to 1881 for every 100,000 inhabitants was 2,673 against 2,046 in the five years from 1897 to 1901.

This great decrease of mortality is a result of progress in many respects. Medicine, legislation and government, sewerage, waterworks, sprinkling of streets, removal of garbage, more light and air through wider streets and parks, public bathing establishments, and playgrounds for children have improved the sanitary conditions in general, while the progress in medicine and chemistry, the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds, the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases through disinfection, the serum of Behring, and the larger number of physicians and nurses in hospitals and sanatoriums have increased the chances of recovery and given better protection against infection.

The more stringent laws for the protection and health of working people and the inspection of nutriment have also contributed to the general result.

The steady decrease in the number of suicides is also noteworthy.

From 1877 to 1881 the number of suicides was 31 for 100,000 inhabitants; from 1897 to 1901, only 24.5.

It is to be surmised that the decrease in suicides is in consequence of better conditions for making a living, increased wealth, and better nutrition.

The statistics, however, of death from acute intestinal diseases, inclusive of cholera infantum, are very unsatisfactory. Of such diseases the mortality in the said cities of the German Empire in every 100,000 inhabitants was—

During the years—	Persons.
1877 to 1881.....	264.1
1882 to 1886.....	253.1
1887 to 1891.....	258.2
1892 to 1896.....	256.6
1897 to 1901.....	287.8

In the mortality from this group of diseases, therefore, no improvement is recorded, but, on the contrary, more persons died from this cause during the last five years than in any similar period since 1877. Considering the fact that especially many infants die of some of these diseases, it might be possible that this high rate of mortality was on account of a much larger birth rate during the years from 1897 to 1901.

But just the contrary is the case; the number of live births per 100,000 inhabitants has decreased.

The reason for this greater mortality and smaller birth rate is to be found in the increased employment of women. The more women enter into remunerative employment the more are infants deprived of their best nutriment, mother's milk.

For this reason more attention must be paid to the purity and quality of animal milk.

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows for the week ended October 19, 1903: Present officially estimated population, about 3,500. Number of deaths during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 13	Hispania .....	21	.....	.....	.....
13	Breakwater <sup>a</sup> .....	33	1	.....	3
14	Arkadia <sup>a</sup> .....	31	.....	.....	.....
19	Alliance .....	15	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Breakwater and Arkadia cleared from Puerto Barrios.

#### HONDURAS.

##### *Report from Ceiba—Fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows for the week ended October 17, 1903: Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; number of deaths during the week, 1; prevailing disease, mala-